

# UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset Codebook

Version 17.1

*Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)*

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*This version compiled and updated by Marie Allansson and Mihai Croicu (2017)*

This codebook presents the variables in the UCDP Battle-related Deaths Dataset, and clarifies the definitions and methods, and provides explanations concerning the treatment of the sources consulted. The UCDP Battle-related Deaths Dataset project was developed with support from the Human Security Report Project, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, Canada.

*When using the data, please refer to it with its correct name: the UCDP Battle-related Deaths Dataset with the correct version number, and cite: Allansson, Marie, Erik Melander & Lotta Themnér (2017) Organized violence, 1989-2016. Journal of Peace Research 54(4).*

There are two versions of the UCDP Battle-related Deaths Dataset (BRD), depending on the unit of analysis (resolution) employed. As such, there is:

1. a dyadic version, where each individual conflict dyad (pair of two fighting actors) has its own individual entry in each year the conflict dyad was active;

Thus, each entry contains a single pair of opposing sides (one side A and one side B) in a given year.

Multiple dyads may form a single conflict, as a conflict is defined by its incompatibilities.

2. a conflict version, where each individual conflict has its individual entry.

Thus, each entry contains one side A (the contested party) and one or more contesters in a given year (each entry being one contested incompatibility).

As such, for each row in the BRD Conflict version, there are one or more rows in the BRD Dyadic version.

If you are not certain which version of the dataset to choose, it is safer to use the dyadic version; the conflict version is an automatic aggregation of the dyadic version that automatically aggregates and drops information.

The definition of conflict in this dataset follows the UCDP definition of armed conflict. More information about the definitions and coding rules is available in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset 1946-2016 Codebook (version 17.1)

### **The Dyadic version of the dataset contains the following fields:**

Variable name	Content	Type
<b>ConflictID</b>	<p>The unique identifier of the conflict to which the dyad corresponds, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 17.1 and the UCDP Dyadic Dataset version 17.1</p> <p>In version 17.1 of the dataset, the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads has been changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <a href="http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/">http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/</a>.</p>	integer

<b>DyadID</b>	DyadID is a the numeric ID of the dyad	integer
<b>Year</b>	The year of observation (1989-2016)	integer
<b>LocationInc</b>	The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility. If multiple countries are listed, this is comma separated.	string
<b>SideA</b>	The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict. Always the government side in intrastate conflicts, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.	string
<b>SideA2nd</b>	<p>SideA2nd lists all states that enter a conflict dyad with troops to actively support side A in the dyad.</p> <p>A secondary warring party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict.</p> <p>SideA2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.</p>	string
<b>SideB</b>	<p>The name of the country or opposition organization in the dyad, as given in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.</p> <p>In the dyadic version of the dataset, only one SideB exists per entry.</p>	string
<b>SideBID</b>	<p>Side B ID is the unique identifier of the actor on side B in the dyad.</p> <p>Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is <b>NO LONGER</b> the Gleditsch and Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo) if the conflict is interstate and SideBID represents a country. Use the <b>GWNoB</b> variable instead.</p> <p>In the dyadic version of the dataset, only one SideB exists per entry.</p>	Integer
<b>SideB2nd</b>	SideB2nd lists all states that enter a conflict dyad with troops to actively support side B in the dyad. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary warring party in conflict. A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with	string

	Side B in the conflict. SideB2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; active troop participation is enough.	
	SideB2nd is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (',').	
<b>Incompatibility</b>	The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions, as applied to the dyad:	integer
	1= Incompatibility about territory. 2= Incompatibility about government. 3= Incompatibility about both territory and government.	
<b>TerritoryName</b>	The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is over territory, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.	string
<b>BdBest</b>	The UCDP Best estimate for battle-related deaths in the dyad in the given year.	Integer
<b>BdLow</b>	The UCDP Low estimate for battle-related deaths in the dyad in the given year.	Integer
<b>BdHigh</b>	The UCDP High estimate for battle-related deaths in the dyad in the given year.	Integer
<b>TypeOfConflict</b>	One of the following four types of conflict over which the dyad is fought:  1 = extrasystemic  2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system).  3 = internal (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is no SideA2nd or SideB2nd coded)  4 = internationalized internal (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is at least ONE SideA2nd or SideB2nd coded)	string

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<b>BattleLocation</b>	The name of the country/countries in which battle-related deaths have been recorded in this dyad-year:	string
	BattleLocation is a string variable, where the different countries are separated by a comma (',').	
	Warning: This variable should never be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.	
	In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).	
	Like UCDP BRD, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2016).	
<b>GWNoA</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country code of SideA.	integer
<b>GWNoA2nd</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of SideA2nd.	string
	Comma separated if multiple.	
<b>GWNoB</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of all SidesB.	integer
<b>GWNoB2nd</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of SideB2nd.	string
	Comma separated if multiple.	
<b>GWNoLoc</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility.	string
	Comma separated if multiple.	
<b>GWNoBattle</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of BattleLocation.	string
	Warning: This variable should not be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In	

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effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.

In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).

<b>Region</b>	The region of the incompatibility ( <b>NOT</b> of the Battle Location):	string
	1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399),	
	2 = Middle East (GWNo: 630-650 and 652-699)	
	3 = Asia (GWNo: 700-999)	
	4 = Africa (GWNo: 400-626 and 651)	
	5 = Americas (GWNo: 2-199).	
<b>Version</b>	The version of the dataset: 17.1	float

**The Conflict version of the dataset contains the following fields:**

Variable name	Content	Type
<b>ConflictID</b>	The unique identifier of the conflict, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset version 17.1.  In version 17.1 of the dataset, the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads has been changed in order to make it unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. To download a conversion table containing new and old IDs, visit <a href="http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/">http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/</a> .	integer
<b>DyadID</b>	DyadID is a string variable listing all the dyads active in the current conflict-year separated by commas (',')	string
<b>Year</b>	The year of observation (1989-2016)	integer
<b>LocationInc</b>	The name of the country/countries whose government(s) has a primary claim to the incompatibility. If multiple countries are listed, this is	string

	comma separated.	
<b>SideA</b>	The name of the country/countries of Side A in a conflict. Always the government side in intrastate conflicts, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.	string
<b>SideA2nd</b>	SideA2nd lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side A in the conflict.  A secondary warring party on side A shares the position in the incompatibility with Side A in the conflict.  SideA2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; an active troop participation is enough.	string
<b>SideB</b>	The name of the country or opposition organization(s) of side B in a conflict, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.	string
<b>SideBID</b>	Side B ID is the identifier of each of the actors on side B in the conflict.  Note that in contrast with older versions of UCDP datasets, this variable is <b>NO LONGER</b> the Gleditsch and Ward state identifier (GWcode or GWNo) if the conflict is interstate and SideBID represents a country. Use the <b>GWNoB</b> variable instead.  If more than one opposition organization or state is involved in a conflict, this is a comma-separated list of values.	string
<b>SideB2nd</b>	SideB2nd lists all states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support side B in the conflict. By definition, only independent states can be a secondary warring party in conflict. A secondary warring party on side B shares the position in the incompatibility with Side B in the conflict. SideB2nd does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criterion to be included in the dataset; active troop participation is enough.  SideB2nd is a string variable, where the different names are separated by a comma (',').	string
<b>Incompatibility</b>	The main conflict issue identified per the UCDP definitions  1= Incompatibility about territory. 2= Incompatibility about government. 3= Incompatibility about both territory and government.	integer
<b>TerritoryName</b>	The name of the territory over which the conflict is fought, provided that the incompatibility is over	string

	territory, as given in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.	
<b>BdBest</b>	The UCDP Best estimate for battle-related deaths in the conflict in the given year.	Integer
<b>BdLow</b>	The UCDP Low estimate for battle-related deaths in the conflict in the given year.	Integer
<b>BdHigh</b>	The UCDP High estimate for battle-related deaths in the conflict in the given year.	Integer
<b>TypeOfConflict</b>	<p>One of the following four types of conflict:</p> <p>1 = extrasystemic</p> <p>2 = interstate (both sides are states in the Gleditsch and Ward membership system).</p> <p>3 = internal (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is no SideA2nd or SideB2nd coded)</p> <p>4 = internationalized internal (side A is always a government; side B is always one or more rebel groups; there is no involvement of foreign governments with troops, i.e. there is at least ONE SideA2nd or SideB2nd coded)</p>	string
<b>BattleLocation</b>	<p>The name of the country/countries in which battle-related deaths have been reported in the conflict.</p> <p>BattleLocation is a string variable, where the different countries are separated by a comma (',').</p> <p>Warning: This variable should never be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.</p> <p>In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).</p> <p>Like UCDP BRD, GED is global and covers the same period (1989-2016).</p>	string
<b>GWNoA</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country code of SideA.	integer

<b>GWNoA2nd</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of string SideA2nd. Comma separated if multiple.	
<b>GWNoB</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of all SidesB. Comma separated if multiple.	string
<b>GWNoB2nd</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of string SideB2nd. Comma separated if multiple.	
<b>GWNoLoc</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of the incompatibility. Comma separated if multiple.	string
<b>GWNoBattle</b>	The Gleditsch and Ward country codes of BattleLocation.	string
	<p>Warning: This variable should never be used for any geographical or spatial analyses of conflict as the distribution of violence as well as the relative magnitude of violence by country is not captured. In effect a country is listed here if even one dead in the given conflict has occurred in that country.</p> <p>In fact, UCDP provides much better geographic coverage of conflict (including distribution of violence for each conflict and each country) in the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset (GED).</p>	
<b>Region</b>	The region of the incompatibility ( <b>NOT</b> of the Battle Location):	string
	<p>1 = Europe (GWNo: 200-399),  2 = Middle East (GWNo: 630-650 and 652-699)  3 = Asia (GWNo: 700-999)  4 = Africa (GWNo: 400-626 and 651)  5 = Americas (GWNo: 2-199).</p>	
<b>Version</b>	The version of the dataset: 17.1	float

## **Data Collection Methods:**

This dataset is the result of:

1. an automatic filtering and aggregation of the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset from incident/event level to the conflict/dyad-year level.
2. an automatic join of that aggregation with dyad and conflict-year data (such as secondary warring party support or conflict typology) from the UCDP/Prio Armed Conflict Dataset and the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.

The original reporting underlying the dataset is collected from three sets of sources:

1. global newswire reporting
2. global monitoring and translation of local news performed by the BBC
3. secondary sources such as local media, NGO and IGO reports, field reports, books etc.

The process is done in a "two-pass" system, first by consulting newswire sources for the entire globe then by consulting local/specialized sources based on information obtained from the first pass.

A detailed description of the process including a detailed description of the passes and the search-strings employed is provided in the UCDP GED Codebook version 17.1, Section 4.

## Further Discussion on Battle-related Deaths

Battle-related deaths refer to those deaths caused by the warring parties that can be directly related to combat<sup>1</sup>. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities (e.g. hit-and-run attacks/ambushes) and all kinds of bombardments of military bases, cities and villages etc. Urban warfare (bombs, explosions, and assassinations) does not resemble what happens on a battlefield, but such deaths are considered to be battle-related. The target for the attacks is either the military forces or representatives for the parties, though there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in the crossfire, indiscriminate bombings, etc. All fatalities – military as well as civilian – incurred in such situations are counted as battle-related deaths.

### Sources

The data presented by UCDP is based on information taken from a selection of publicly available sources, printed as well as electronic. The sources include news agencies, journals, research reports, and documents of international and multinational organizations and NGOs. This includes documents of the warring parties (governments and opposition organizations) when such sources are available, since they serve as a crucial complement when identifying statements about the parties' incompatible positions. Global, regional and country-specific sources are used for all countries.

Both the independence and the transparency of the sources are deemed crucial. Each source is judged according to the context in which it is published, that is, according to the potential interests of the source in misrepresenting political or violent events. Since most sources are secondary sources, UCDP attempts to trace reports back to the primary source in order to decide whether they are reliable. In cases of biased sources or in situations where there is unreliable information, the events are normally only included in the high estimate.

Little information on the exact number of deaths in conflict is usually available, and media coverage varies considerably from country to country. It is important to emphasize that the fatality estimates given by UCDP is based on publicly accessible sources. Due to the lack of available information, it is possible that there are more fatalities than the UCDP high estimate, but it is very unlikely that there is fewer than the UCDP best estimate. One important caveat is that the precision of the numbers belies the uncertainty of the

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<sup>1</sup> Battle-related deaths, which concern direct deaths, are not the same as *war-related deaths*, which includes both direct as well as indirect deaths due to disease and starvation, criminality, or attacks deliberately directed against civilians only (one-sided violence).

estimates; while UCDP estimates are based on aggregated totals of all incidents recorded in our sources, we acknowledge that numerous events are not reported in the media. Figures are revised retroactively each year as new information becomes available.

In addition to deciding the level of reliability of available sources, the project strives to identify the existence of censorship. Thus, other sources than regular news sources must be used to establish what is occurring in a country. Documents and reports issued by international and multinational organizations and NGOs are consulted for this purpose.

## **Best, Low and High Estimate of Battle-related Deaths**

The general rule for UCDP's estimation of battle-related deaths is moderation. All battle-related deaths have to be verified in one way or another, and all estimates reported are based on UCDP expertise of each particular conflict. As a general rule, all figures are disaggregated as far as possible and any figures that are not trustworthy are disregarded in the coding process. Due to the great uncertainty of reports from conflict areas, the project provides three estimates concerning battle-related deaths for each year.

*(a) Best estimate.* The UCDP Best estimate consist of the aggregated most reliable numbers for all battle-related incidents during a year. If different reports provide different estimates, an examination is made as to what source is most reliable. If no such distinction can be made, UCDP as a rule include the lower figure given.

*(b) Low estimate.* The UCDP Low estimate consists of the aggregated low estimates for all battle-related incidents during a year. If different reports provide different estimates and a higher estimate is considered more reliable, the low estimate is also reported if deemed reasonable.

*(c) High estimate.* The UCDP High estimate consists of the aggregated high estimates for all battle-related incidents during a year as listed in UCDP GED. If different reports provide different estimates and a lower estimate is considered more or equally reliable, the high estimate is also reported if deemed reasonable. If there are incidents when there is some uncertainty about what parties have been involved, these are also included in the high estimate.

## **Missing data problems**

The missing data code is -99.

In version 17.1 there is one case of missing data when it comes to battle-related deaths, namely the low estimate in Syria in 2014. See Themnér & Wallensteen (2014) for a more in-depth discussion on the case of Syria.

See the discussion above for biased estimates and data collection problems.

## Format availability:

The data is available in CSV (respecting the RFC 4180 specification), Excel (XLSX), Rdata (3.x version) and STATA (2010 format).

The data will soon be available for machine-to-machine interaction through a public API as an open beta during stage 2 of the UCDP API extension. Documentation for how to use the API is available at <http://ucdp.uu.se/apidocs>.

## Appendix 1 : Definition of Armed Conflict:

The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) defines an armed conflict as a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory over which the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, has resulted in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.

The separate elements of this definition are defined as follows.

- (a) *Incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory.* The incompatibility must concern government and/or territory and it refers to the stated generally incompatible positions of the parties. An *incompatibility that concerns government* refers to the type of political system, the replacement of the central government or the change of the composition of the current government. An *incompatibility that concerns territory* refers to the status of a territory, for example, the change of the state in control of a certain territory (interstate conflict), secession or autonomy (intrastate conflict).
- (b) *Use of armed force.* This refers to the use of arms by the military forces of the parties resulting in at least 25 deaths in a year. Arms are defined as any material means of combat, for example, manufactured weapons as well as sticks, stones, fire, water, and so on.
- (c) *Party.* This refers to the government of a state or an opposition organization or alliance of opposition organizations. *The government of a state* is the party controlling the capital of a state. An *opposition organization* is any non-

governmental group which has announced a name for the group and its political goals and has used armed force to achieve them.

- (d) *State*. A state is an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specified territory or an internationally non-recognized government controlling a specific territory which is not disputed by an internationally recognized sovereign government, which previously controlled the same territory.

## **Appendix 2: Version name convention**

In 2017, the version name convention was changed, giving all UCDP datasets the same version number across the board. This was done so that users more easily can see which UCDP dataset corresponds with which.

This codebook corresponds to Version 17.1 of the UCDP Battle-related Deaths Dataset. For every new release, substantial changes will be documented in a separate document. This should be helpful to researchers trying to replicate a particular study. We recommend that whenever this dataset is used, the version number should be cited.

The version number is a combination of a year and a number. The year refers to when the dataset is updated with new observations. If there are changes in the data between yearly updates, or if there are substantial changes in the structure of the dataset, the number behind the year is incremented.

## **Appendix 3: A note on UCDP ID changes**

In version 17.1 of all UCDP datasets, the ID system for conflicts, actors and dyads has been changed in order to make them unique across all UCDP core datasets and all UCDP types of violence. This will allow easier aggregation and disaggregation of data as well as simplify data management for users, especially when combining multiple UCDP products together.

For example, a non-state conflict ID will no longer be able to have the same ID as a (different) state-based conflict ID or as a case of one-sided violence (which was possible before).

Further, actor/side IDs representing a government have been decoupled from their corresponding Gleditsch and Ward country codes (GWNo). This will allow, in the future, the identification of regime changes within a country etc. Gleditsch and Ward country codes for state sides/actors will continue to be provided in separate columns from their sides ID (i.e. `side_a_id` is different from `gwno_a` but represents the same entity).

This means all IDs used in this version of the dataset are no longer compatible with those in older versions of UCDP products. Further, this means that external products relying on

UCDP IDs for data management tasks will have to be adapted to work with the new ID systems.

A conversion table between the new and old ID systems is available here: <http://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/>.

## References

Gleditsch, Kristian S. & Michael D. Ward. 1999. "Interstate System Membership: A Revised List of the Independent States since 1816." *International Interactions* 25: 393-413

Gleditsch, Nils Petter; Peter Wallensteen; Mikael Eriksson; Margareta Sollenberg & Håvard Strand, 2002. "Armed Conflict 1946-2002, A New Dataset", *Journal of Peace Research* 39 (5): 615-637.

Themnér, Lotta & Peter Wallensteen, 2014 "Armed Conflicts 1946-2013", *Journal of Peace Research* 51 (4)